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A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED,

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS BY APPOINTMENT TO H.E. THE GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD.

should be exceptionally alert and exceptionally efficient! Such at any rate seems the obvious conclusion that would be come to by any unprejudiced outsider. That the Police Force of Hongkong is neither sufficiently active nor sufficiently versed in detective work is all too plainly apparent from the numbers of undetected crimes and the constant failures to recover stolen property. We need not go further than the Report of the Captain Superintendent of Police for the year 1902, published in the last issue of the *Government Gazette*, for evidence on this point. According to this return the value of property reported stolen during the year was \$248,469.04, while the value of property recovered by the Police and restored to owners was only \$10,383.22, about a twenty-fourth part of the whole! It is true that the sum included \$50,000 reported stolen from the steamship *Zafiro*, which may have occurred out of the Colony, but even allowing for that the amount of stolen property recovered was absolutely trivial. The same report states that thirty-four gang robberies were committed in 1902, and that in twenty-four cases no arrest was made, and similarly out of eighteen cases of street and highway robbery in only six instances were arrests made. Fourteen cases of robberies on boats and junks were made during the year, and in connection with nine of these 23 persons were arrested, while in five cases no arrests were made. From this it would appear that the Water Police were more vigilant than the land force. However that may be, it is only too evident that there is something sadly wanting in our Police administration, and more especially in the detective department. Burglaries are obviously on the increase, and the utter failure of the Police to get on the track of the perpetrators is not only alarming and disquieting to peaceful citizens, but it affords such encouragement to the thieves that crime is likely to develop into a most serious epidemic. It is many years since such a wave of crime passed over the Colony.

On the last occasion when a tidal wave of crime visited Hongkong, about 1878, during the administration of Sir JOHN PORE HENNESSY, armed raids were perpetrated in such public localities as Wing-lok Street, Seymour Terrace, and the docks at Hung-ham. The influx of bad characters was due partly to the reduction of fares on the river steamboats to ten cents during a strenuous competition, and partly to the fame of the "Merciful Man's" administration. Under his rule flogging had been practically abolished as a punishment, the régime of the Gaol made less severe, the Light and Pass Ordinance suspended, and the Chinese generally given to understand that all precautions adopted for the control of an alien and disorderly population, then continually migrating, were abolished as odious race distinctions at the instance of His Excellency the Governor. The better class of Chinese for the most part looked askance on these innovations of the peppery little autocrat, doubting the wisdom of concessions that so clearly lent encouragement to evil-doers, though they accepted, without much effusion, the concessions which with considerable theatrical effect were tendered them by the Head of the Executive. The Police, however, were then put on their mettle, owing to the outcry that followed the raids and robberies that had astonished and alarmed the community. At that time the Force possessed some good detectives, amongst others the ubiquitous QUINCE, who usually managed to get on the trail of the criminals. There is now, unfortunately, no QUINCE in the Police Force, and it is to be feared that the Detective Department is very weak. If we might be permitted to judge by results we should unhesitatingly assert that it is extremely weak. The question is: What is to be done? Is the present state of things to continue, or are the detective officers to receive proper encouragement and assistance in playing their part in the repression of crime. Or are the detectives incompetent or unreliable? Chinese detectives have to be used, and by the very nature of their occupation enormous power and great opportunities for making money are closely and indefatigably watched. The question arises: Is our Detective Force properly manned, properly organised, and efficiently worked? On this subject we may have more to say later on.

Another attempt at burglary was made on the 1st inst. p.m. at the residence of Mr. H. Humphreys.

Gun practice will be carried out on Wednesday, 8th inst., at Lyemun, from 8-inch howitzers, at targets in a south-easterly direction. Practice will commence at about 10 a.m.

We learn that a petition largely signed by Chinese in the Colony has been handed to His Excellency the Governor, to be forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, praying that His Excellency (Sir Henry Blake) may be continued in the Government of Hongkong for another term of five years.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S SERVICE.

THE KING AND QUEEN TO VISIT IRELAND.

LONDON, 31st March.

It is officially announced that the King and Queen will visit Ireland in July or August.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE GENERAL SIR HECTOR MACDONALD.

LONDON, 31st March.

A determined attempt was made to convene a great Scottish gathering at the late General Sir Hector Macdonald's funeral but the rapidity of the arrangements prevented it maturing; one hundred and thirty representatives from societies of clans were present at the grave; the service was exceedingly simple.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE LATE GENERAL.

LONDON, 31st March.

Major F. C. Rash has given notice of a question to Mr. St. John Brodrick, the Secretary of State for War, asking why publicity was given to Col. Sir Joseph Ridgeway's statement in the Legislative Council of Colombo regarding the very serious charges made against the late General Sir Hector Macdonald.

THE MARCONI SYSTEM.

LONDON, 31st March.

The Marconigrams to the *Times* from New York initiate an experiment in which Marconi, the *Times*, and the Post Office participate, for the purpose of testing the commercial practical value of the system.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, 31st March.

The death is announced of Admiral Courjolles, the French Commander at the time of the Boxer rising in China.

THE KING'S VISIT TO PORTUGAL.

LONDON, 31st March.

The King sails for Lisbon to-day. The Queen has gone to Copenhagen.

THE WESTERN SOUDAN EXPEDITION.

THE CAPTURE OF SOKOTO.

LONDON, 31st March.

The British occupied Sokoto on the 14th inst. after a feeble resistance; the Amir and the Prime Minister fled. Sir F. Lugard reached Sokoto on the 19th inst.

Later.

With the capture of Sokoto, a powerful empire, founded a century ago, has fallen, and British authority established over half a million square miles with a population of twenty millions.

These figures differ from those in the *Times* gazetteer. The *Times* gazetteer, for instance, says the area of the empire of Sokoto is estimated at a quarter of a million square miles and the population at ten millions. The town of Sokoto, the former capital of the Empire, has a population of 20,000. Kano, the great trading centre of the Empire, which was successfully occupied about six weeks ago, is a much larger town than Sokoto. The Empire belonged to the British sphere of influence, and it may be mentioned in this connection that an Anglo-French Commission has been at work for some time delimiting the frontier round Sokoto and Lake Chad. The *Times* summarising and commenting on the official correspondence relating to Kano says:—Statements of all sorts as to what goes on in States like Kano and Sokoto are, as Sir Frederick Lugard more than once remarks, very difficult to trust, but the native evidence, such as it was, strongly tended to show that, if we did not promptly attack Kano, Kano would attack us, and this evidence was confirmed by the observations of Captain Abdalle, the able and experienced officer acting as our Resident at Zaria. Captain Abdalle reported that the King of Zaria was sending out "gunmen" in all directions, at the instigation of the King of Kano, to catch slaves and to enforce exorbitant demands from the people. Though these acts were done in direct defiance of the Resident, and even led to encounters with our patrols, the King gave out with an obstinacy resembling that of the Chinese Mandarins, that they were committed by the order of the white man. The removal of the King of Zaria, who was hated by his subjects, calmed that district to some extent, but the reports from Kano continued to be alarming. The trading section of that great commercial community, it is interesting to learn, were in favour of peace, but the King, it was generally reported, had decided to fight, and it was even said that at the end of October he was on the march to attack our garrison at Zaria, when he turned

back again on hearing of the death of the King of Sokoto. His attitude has been persistently hostile to us. But in spite of his hostility we should have been glad to defer a settlement with him, had it not been for other factors in the situation. Even as it is we have been obliged to postpone the delimitation of our frontier with France because the country has been too much disturbed for the Commissioners to travel through it. We could not allow the Commission to start while the King of Kano was meditating war against us, and treating with conspicuous honour the murderer of Captain Moloney, our late Resident at Nassarawa. The effect of inaction upon our part on the native chiefs of the rest of the protectorate has also to be considered. We govern them through our prestige, as the *Times* despatch describes the visit of the Envoy of Nupé to the High Commissioner above—and our prestige could have been seriously endangered had we delayed to strike, when the whole population believed we had prepared for war. The result of the expedition so far fully bears out the wisdom of the course advised by Sir Frederick Lugard and accepted by the Government. The traders who tried to dissuade the King from fighting us welcomed our troops, and the people treated them as deliverers, as Sir Frederick Lugard had foretold. Our occupation of Kano will benefit trade by establishing security and by freeing from swarms of robbers and marauders one of the historic caravan routes of West Africa, while it will deliver the people of all classes from the horrors of slave raids made to supply the tribute formerly raised by that means.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"PHILANTHROPY UNLIMITED."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 2nd April.

SIR.—Arithmetic is a good thing sometimes but an accomplishment in which "Generous" is somewhat lacking. There are a large number of two-storey Chinese houses at Kowloon the rental of which falls short of \$16 per month, and none, also, that can be built for \$200. \$16 a month return on a house worth \$2,000" is a "generous" estimate indeed and one that makes the landlord supremely happy—when he gets it. It is not "philanthropy" that makes Chinese houses give a poor return, but Health Ordinances and Sanitary Boards, combined possibly with a tendency on the part of landlords to anticipate rather than supply the demand. Chinese houses at the moment are a bit "overdone"—Yours, etc.

HOUSEOWNER.

ROBBERIES IN THE COLONY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 2nd April.

SIR.—The Colony just now is full of beggars and thieves. There can be no doubt that this state of affairs is largely due to His Excellency the Governor's pro-Chinese sentiments. Without the moral support afforded in the shape of extreme leniency to offenders, thieves and beggars would soon revert to their normal proportions. Incidentally it may be mentioned that those who have not yet turned beggars and thieves are more insolent than ever.—Yours truly,

FAN KWEL.

THE "BINH THUAN" AND THE "FAME."

Messrs. Kinghorn and Macdonald inform us that they have received the following telegraphic news from Mr. J. Watt Jameson, Saigon, re the steamer *Binh Thuan* which was stranded off Cape Van.

The stranded steamer *Binh Thuan* arrived at Saigon this morning (1st April) and will go into the Government Dock here at an early date for survey. The steam tug *Fame* was floated last tide and will proceed to Hongkong as soon as possible.

A FIGHT WITH LADRONES.

On March 27th while two companies of Philippine Scouts were travelling between San Francisco del Monte and Marinduque they encountered a large force of natives numbering at least 170 guns. A sharp battle ensued and there were many casualties. Lieutenant Reed of the Scouts was shot through the leg; one sergeant and one corporal were killed outright and about ten other scouts wounded. The number killed and wounded on the native side has not been ascertained, when the *mail* left. The meagre report says it is very large. The commander of the enemy was killed. He was gallantly decorated with a red sash and it is believed that he was "General" San Miguel.

UNIVERSAL FREE TRADE.

Mr. Nathaniel Dunlop, chief of the Allan Line, speaking at the Glasgow Shipowners' Association annual meeting, said the time was coming when Britain should declare her sea-borne trade at least 170 guns. A sharp battle ensued and there were many casualties. Lieutenant Reed of the Scouts was shot through the leg; one sergeant and one corporal were killed outright and about ten other scouts wounded. The number killed and wounded on the native side has not been ascertained, when the *mail* left. The meagre report says it is very large. The commander of the enemy was killed. He was gallantly decorated with a red sash and it is believed that he was "General" San Miguel.

The *Fame* was sent to the scene of the fight.

The *Fame* describes the *Binh Thuan* as absurd and he has communicated an official denial of the report through his Flag Captain to Major Gibbings, R.E., temporarily in command of the troops in Ceylon, and His Excellency intended to make a similar denial to His Excellency the Governor, when he met him.

It now remains for Rothesay's Telegram Co. to make a statement on the matter.

POLICE COURT.

Thursday, 3rd April.

BEFORE MR. T. A. HALLAND (POLICE MAGISTRATE).

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A CRIMINAL CONSTABLE.

C. C. 389 Kong Hui was remanded till the 8th inst. on a charge of causing the death of a Chinaman in the New Territory on the 26th ult. The facts of the case, so far as they have been made public, go to show that on the date mentioned about seven o'clock in the morning, a disturbance arose in Tong Tou Po village, in the Au Tau district of the New Territory. Information of the disturbance was brought to the police station at Au Tau, and the European sergeant in charge there sent out several lancers to quell the trouble and to investigate its source. Some time later a Chinaman, the deceased, arrived at the station and reported that he had been assaulted by C.C. 389. After making his complaint he went away, and the constable against whom it was directed was sent to bring him back, in order that his story might be enquired into. The man was brought back, and in the station turned faint. A stimulant was administered, and he revived greatly; in fact, appeared to be all right again. Later on, however, he became suddenly weak, and died before the arrival of a native doctor from Tai Po who had been telephoned for. The lancer was placed under arrest and charged subsequently as stated. Two Chinamen who are alleged to have taken part in the row at Tong Tou Po village are also under remand till the 8th inst. on a charge of causing a breach of the public peace.

LEAVING WITHOUT NOTICE.

Mrs. Berthoin, a young Frenchwoman, charged Ak Sin, an amah at present employed at Mrs. Hubbard's boarding-house, 160 Queen's Road East, with leaving her employment without giving notice. The accusation was denied.

The complainant, whose evidence, given in French, was interpreted, said the defendant had been in her service for two years, at a monthly wage of \$12 and *lai* on the 6th ult. without giving notice of her intention to quit. She had obtained eight days' leave to visit her mother, who was sick, she said, and never returned, although she was minded enough to send a substitute.

Mrs. Barry, who called his Worship "your Lordship," said the defendant was now in her employment and had served with her five years ago, before witness's departure for home. When she returned the defendant came and asked to be taken back again after she had worked out a month's notice with her then employer, Mrs. Berthoin. This was in the beginning of February, and on the 6th of the following month she was taken on by the witness, who gave her \$10 a month and her food.

Despite the defendant's assurance that she gave a month's notice, his Worship found the charge proved and imposed a fine of \$10 or three weeks' hard labour. Mrs. Barry paid the fine.

ARMED.

Chu Mi Nam, commission agent, was charged with the possession of a Winchester carbine, a pistol, and powder and small shot for which he had no licence. He admitted the offence, and got off with the confiscation of the arms.

BEFORE MR. J. H. KEMP (ACTING POLICE MAGISTRATE).

ANOTHER THEFT AT QUARRY BAY.

Li Kwei, a coolie, was charged on the complaint of J. Lecock, head watchman, with attempting to steal a mooring chain from Quarry Bay shipbuilding yard on the 1st inst.

The defendant and another Chinaman rowed up in a sampan and went ashore at the spot where the mooring chain was lying. They were carrying it between them to their boat when an Indian watchman saw what was going on and blew his whistle. The defendant's friend dropped the chain at once and ran for the boat, into which he scrambled and paddled off, leaving the defendant to make explanations. This satisfied nobody, and in the result he was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

A RECENT SENSATIONAL TELEGRAM.

FROM ADEN.

Bentley's agency was responsible for the following telegraphic message on March 8th:—

"A Russian naval officer has been arrested for trying the British fortification at Aden, near the key of the Suez Canal, from which the concealed batteries are worked. Two British officers escaped the prison about the Russian garrison, where he was released. The garrison is intensely irritated at the Russian officers who are being treated as distinguished visitors."

The Russian was believed to be one of the vessels of the fleet on the way to the Far East, and on the arrival of the *mail* on at Colombo, says the *Times* of Ceylon, the first thing Mr. T. C. Tonkyn, the Russian Vice-Consul, did when he met the *mail* was to point out the statement to him. The Admiral was astonished when he read the news, for he had not even heard of the incident.

Inquiries were made, however, in the fact, when all that was elicited was that the Russian officer referred to had not been arrested as yet, but had spent the particular evening with British officers in convivial fashion. The Admiral describes the telegram as absurd, and he has communicated an official denial of the report through his Flag Captain to Major Gibbings, R.E., temporarily in command of the troops in Ceylon, and His Excellency intended to make a similar denial to His Excellency the Governor, when he met him.

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THE NEW CURRENCY FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE EXCHANGE RATE.

With the prospect of an early issue of the new currency, say, the Manila Times, considerable speculation is going on among the public as to the relations which will exist between the various kinds of money which will be in use throughout the archipelago and the manner in which the readjustment between the new and the old will take place. While much of this discussion is theoretical and even fanciful, yet there is one phase of the matter which is at once material and important and which requires no expert knowledge of currency to grasp. We refer to the relationship which will be sustained between the Mexican peso and the Conant peso as regards the scale of prices now current in Mexico.

The illustrative. Suppose an individual is now paying a hundred and thirty Mexican pesos a month for board, when the Conant peso is put into circulation, will he be required to pay the same number of those? As can be readily seen, there exists a decided difference between the two.

Reduced to a gold basis that \$130 Mex. is worth \$30, while the \$130 Conant would be worth \$60. In this case, should the same number of Conanas as of Mexicans be charged, there would be an actual increase in cost to the boarder of \$16 gold, an inconsiderable sum.

That there will be an effort on the part of merchants and others to demand the same number of Conant pesos as they are now receiving Mexican we think there can be no question. It is also very probable that the same demand will be made by those, especially the Filipinos, who are now receiving their salaries in Mexican pesos; they are almost sure to insist on peso for peso.

While this problem of readjustment is likely to cause some trouble in the city, yet the probability is that this will be comparatively slight compared with the provinces where the people are more ignorant and less susceptible to explanations of the relative value of currency as measured by the gold standard. We may therefore look for considerable difficulty to arise in the readjustment which must take place between Mexicans and Conanas. Possibly by anticipating the change which must soon arrive and preparing the way now, some misunderstanding and friction may be avoided, but it will probably take some time to reach a general and satisfactory adjustment. It is the only fair and feasible basis of arrangement appears to be that of the gold standard and a grading of all prices in Mexican to it.

RUSSIA AND THE SUGAR QUESTION.

A Parliamentary paper was issued in February containing "correspondence with the Russian Government respecting the interpretation of the most-favoured-nation clause in connexion with countervailing duties on bountied sugar." The correspondence opens with a memorandum addressed on behalf of the Russian Government by M. Lesser to Lord Salisbury on June 12, 1889, protesting against the "Indian Tariff" Act (1884) "Amendment" which imposed countervailing duties on Russian sugar imported into India. As is already known, the British Government declined to accept the Russian arguments on this question. It was urged by Lord Salisbury in reply that the Russian system created an artificial stimulus to sugar production practically equivalent to a bounty, and that when the clear intention of the most-favoured-nation clause was thus overridden, it was open to the other party to redress the balance of trade thus artificially disturbed. If Russia did not accept this view, the British Government offered to denounce our commercial treaty with Russia; but, Russia making no response, the subject dropped. There follows in the correspondence the memorandum prepared by the Russian Ministry of Finance in consequence of the decisions of the Brussels Sugar Conference, and transmitted to the signatory Powers in July last year. Replying to this on July 30, Lord Lansdowne recalled attention to the issue of the Indian question just described, and expressed the hope that Russia might become a party to the Brussels Convention. He observed that, if she did not take that course, and the International Commission came to a finding adverse to the Russian system, Great Britain would have no option but to apply the penal clause to Russian sugar. The proposal for an inquiry on the general effect of bounties was declined. A long memorandum communicated on September 22 contains the Russian reply. In the view of the British Government that the Russian system infringes the most-favoured-nation clause, and that countervailing duties in such a case are legally admissible, is contested in detail.

It is contended that in the light of the Anglo-Russian commercial treaty, bounties, even if they existed, could not furnish a ground for the imposition of countervailing duties by the other party. As matters stand, Russia's system is described as "domestic legislation which she considers necessary for controlling the production of sugar." In the circumstances Russia proposed the submission of the question to international arbitration or to The Hague Court. On November 20, Lord Lansdowne stated, in reply, that there was no intention on our part of placing Russian sugar in the British market in a less favourable condition than other sugars, and that the remedy for the situation was in the hands of the Russian rather than of the British Government. He regretted his inability to agree that the case was one which could be submitted to an arbitral tribunal, and held that the British Government's offer to denounce the Anglo-Russian commercial treaty of 1856 released it from the need of further controversy. Finally, a Russian note verbale of January 14 pointed out that the wide divergence of views revealed by the correspondence seemed to preclude any chance of a compromise, and that the question must be considered an open one pending the decision of the Commission to be established under the Sugar Convention.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

The Paris correspondent of the Times writing on February 28th says:

The new and interesting phase upon which Franco-Siamese affairs have entered owing to the initiative of the Governor-General of Indo-China has been interpreted here in a way which makes certain explanations desirable. The violence of party passion has rarely been manifested more systematically than in the attacks made upon M. Delcasse ever since the signing of the convention. Even in the Colonial group itself, which includes a majority of staunch Republicans among its members, the hostility of the opposition has found an echo which it is difficult for any Minister for Foreign Affairs to grasp. We refer to the relationship which will be sustained between the Mexican peso and the Conant peso as regards the scale of prices now current in Mexico.

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THE BRITISH AND GERMAN NAVIES.

The Paris correspondent of the Times writing on February 28th says:

The German Emperor's gift to the Reichstag of a comparative table, drawn by his own hand, of the relative strength of the British and German navies has prompted a number of Germans to enquire why the comparison has been made. It should be remembered that the table is one of a series of similar naval diagrams constructed by the Emperor and presented by him to the Reichstag. The *Grenzblatt* of Leipzig, the same magazine which published the Emperor's letter to Admiral Hollmann on the "Higher Criticism" provides an answer to this very natural enquiry. The table, it is asserted, does not portend a new Navy Bill, nor is it to be interpreted as if a clenched fist were being shaken against England. No new Navy Bill which could be proposed could be expected to bring the German navy up to the numerical standard of that of Great Britain, and the table, so far from being ministerial, proves that it would be absurd for a Power of such manifestly inferior naval strength as Germany to provoke or challenge an opponent whose maritime resources are so much greater than its own. A nation which, counting vessels in and out of commission, can only show 12 battleships, two armoured cruisers, and 17 cruisers with an armoured deck as against England's 42 of the first class, 14 of the second, and 109 of the third will never be able to assume the rôle of aggressor. Alarmists in England and Chauvinists in Germany are invited to look at the figures in this light.

The real facts do not admit of so summary an interpretation. The convention subsists, and there are no grounds for anticipating that it will not be eventually ratified. But meanwhile the negotiations which M. Bean will, no doubt, be authorized shortly to begin with the Court of Bangkok will in all probability result in an arrangement *en entente cordiale* between Indo-China and Siam the formal stipulations of which will in completing the clauses of the convention constitute such a corollary to that convention as is bound to satisfy even the Colonial group.

An inkling as to the nature of the now

negotiations was contained in this morning's *Figaro*. M. Bean's scheme, according to a well-informed article in this journal, is in no way political. It does not modify the ensemble of the treaty of October 8. "It is purely economic and has as its object the construction of two railway lines which M. Bean regards as necessary for the commercial development of Indo-China, and which must enter Siamese territory. The vagueness of this information may, however, be partially dispelled.

It is well to recall that M. Bean, who has succeeded M. Doumer as Governor-General of Indo-China, has the avowed Imperialistic leanings of his predecessor, while being one of those French officials of the younger school who have learned, not only in the books of M. Chailleux, but by direct experience with the Far East, the advantages to be derived from the study of what may be called comparative colonization. The spectacle of the practical results achieved in British India by a wise policy of emancipation from the mother country and by the steady application of an organically expansive economic policy has not been lost upon M. Bean. Last September, immediately upon his arrival at Marseilles, he declared that his policy would be that of M. Doumer, that he believed in decentralisation, and that the amelioration of native agricultural interests by the opening up of canals was for him part and parcel of his general scheme of completing the Indo-Chinese railway system. It is worth while recalling that M. Bean's *Chad de Cabinet* is M. Hardouin, who has been French Consul at Bangkok. It is, therefore, not surprising if during the last five months in which he has been at his post his chief concern should have been less the penetration of Yunnan than the problem of how to ameliorate the commercial relations between Indo-China and Siam—in other words, how most rapidly to bridge the desolate zone between Korat and the Mekong, thus marking the old sphere of French influence as marking on all recent maps but now restored to Siam. French is really by the construction of a railway system which will drain away from Bangkok a certain amount of products, converging them upon the French province of Cambodia and enriching Sisay and Huay. If the Siamese were to prolong the Korat line to Ubon it would tend to draw off to Bangkok all the traffic which at present passes by Phnom Penh and Saigon. Likewise a line linking Battambang to Bangkok or to Chetabon would probably play a much greater part in an European war than its predecessor did in 1870. Germany covets no possession of Great Britain's; she only wishes, like Great Britain, to have the freedom of the sea and to be able to protect trade carried on under her flag. If the protection she can give to her commerce should ever prove to be insufficient, her first thought would be to apply with confidence to Great Britain, and no new factors have appeared in the shape of the American and Japanese fleets. The next great war will be carried on both at sea and on land; the French fleet of to-day, for example, would probably play a much greater part in an European war than its predecessor did in 1870. Germany covets no possession of Great Britain's; she only wishes, like Great Britain, to have the freedom of the sea and to be able to protect trade carried on under her flag. 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NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the DAILY PRESS only, and special business matters to the MANAGER.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS
HONGKONG RIFLE
ASSOCIATION
PROGRAMMEOF THE
TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL
PRIZE MEETING

TO BE HELD AT
K. O. W. L. O. O. N.

ON
FRIDAY, SATURDAY AND MONDAY,
April 10th, 11th and 13th, 1903.

At the STOCK-IN-TRADE of Mr. I.
NAKAZAWA's JAPANESE CURIO
SHOP, No. 11, Beaconsfield Arcade,
Comprising:—

OLD and MODERN SATSUMA,
MIKUZA, KANGA and CHOISONNE
BRONZES, LAQUERED WARE, &c.,
OIL PAINTED PANELS, INLAID
CABINETS, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE:—As Customary.

V. I. MEDRIOS,
Auctioneer.

AUCTION

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY (FRIDAY),

the 3rd April, 1903, at 2.30 P.M., at his
SALES ROOMS, Queen's Road,

The STOCK-IN-TRADE of Mr. I.
NAKAZAWA's JAPANESE CURIO
SHOP, No. 11, Beaconsfield Arcade,

Comprising:—

OLD and MODERN SATSUMA,
MIKUZA, KANGA and CHOISONNE
BRONZES, LAQUERED WARE, &c.,
OIL PAINTED PANELS, INLAID
CABINETS, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE:—As Customary.

V. I. MEDRIOS,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1903. [1024]

BANKS

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

ESTABLISHED BY IMPERIAL DECREE OF THE
12TH NOVEMBER, 1896.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, Shanghai £1,500,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £2,500,000

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3% per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option

balances of £100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK, to be placed on FIXED

DEPOSITS at 4% PER CENT. per annum.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1902. [20]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK-
ING CORPORATION

PUBLIC AUCTION

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £10,000,000

RESERVE FUND, £10,000,000

STERLING RESERVE, £10,000,000

SILVER RESERVE, £5,000,000

RECEIVED LIABILITY OF PROP'TORS, £10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

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Hongkong, J. R. M. SMITH.

MANAGER:

Shanghai, H. M. BEVIS.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY
BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per

Cent per Annum on the daily balance.

On FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 2% per cent per Annum.

For 6 months, 3% per cent per Annum.

For 12 months, 4% per cent per Annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 25th March, 1903. [19]

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY),

the 4th April, 1903, at 2.30 P.M., at his

SALES ROOMS, Duddell Street,

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

A QUANTITY OF
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE,

Comprising:—

WARDROBES, TOILET TABLES, SIDE-
BOARD, DINING TABLE and CHAIRS,

DINNER WAGGON, OVERMANTELS,

BOOKCASE, TAPESTRY-COVERED

CHAIRS, TABLES, LACE CURTAINS,

GLASS and CROCKERY-WARE CUT-
LERY, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1903. [1805]

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY),

the 4th April, 1903, at 2.30 P.M., at his

SALES ROOMS, No. 8, Des Vaux Road,

Corner of Ice House Street,

A Fine and Choice Collection of
JAPANESE CURIOS.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—Cash on delivery.

H. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1903. [1043]

PUBLIC AUCTION

MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH have

received instructions to sell by Public

Auction.

on

WEDNESDAY,

the 15th April, 1903, at their OFFICES in Ice

House Street, at 3 P.M.

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD
PROPERTY,

known and registered in the Land Office as

SECTIONS D & E AND THE REMAIN-
ING PORTION OF INLAND LOT

NO. 704.

with the premises on the said Remaining

Portion of Inland Lot No. 704.

now known as

Fernside, Robinson Road.

The property will be sold in 3 lots particulars

where are as follows:—

LOT NO. 1. The Remaining Portion of

Inland Lot No. 704 with the premises thereon

now known as Fernside, Robinson Road.

With and subject to certain rights of way.

Crown Lease term: 99 years. Area: 14,982 square

feet; Crown rent of whole lot: £36. Proportion

of Crown rent: £10.04.

LOT NO. 2. Section D of Inland Lot No. 704.

With a certain right of way. Area: 7,030 square

feet. Proportion of Crown rent: £4.70.

LOT NO. 3. Section E of Inland Lot No. 704.

With a certain right of way. Area: 6,778 square

feet. Proportion of Crown Rent: £3.64.

For further Particulars and Conditions of

Sale apply to—

THE AUCTIONEERS,

or to

Messrs. DEACON & HASTINGS,

10, Queen's Road Central.

Solicitors for the Vendors.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1903. [1049]

PUBLIC AUCTION

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR AMERICAN
AND EUROPEAN ENTERPRISE

IN

PROGRESSIVE HONGKONG.

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL,

situate at Kowloon, within a few minutes' walk

of the principal landing stages of the

SECOND SEAPORT IN THE WORLD,

and on the Trunk Road of the Projected

HONGKONG-CANTON-RAILWAY,

IS FOR LEASE ON

VEY EASY TERMS,

owing to Proprietor having to leave the Colony.

The Elite Establishment, patronised by the

residents of Hongkong and Kowloon, and by the

Shipping Community calling at this Far

Eastern entrepot of trade.

An exceptionally large and showy building,

capable of extension, with large pieces of vacant

land adjoining.

Bounded by main roads leading to the Docks

and Warehouses.

The Establishment has been conducted as a

First-Class Hotel and is a profitable investment.

Is capable of still larger returns if management

taken over by person devoting exclusive

TO LET

TO LET.

OFFICE, airy and commodious, No. 3, QUEEN'S BUILDING, 3RD FLOOR. Apply—ON THE PREMISES. Hongkong, 30th March, 1903. [887]

TO LET.

HOUSES at Nos. 2, 3 and 4, CHICO TERRACE, off Upper Peel Street. Each house with Five Rooms and good Servants' Quarters. Rent Moderate. Apply—COMPRADORE, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Hongkong, 31st January, 1903. [387]

TO LET.

FROM April 1st, the GROUND FLOOR and the TOP FLOOR of No. 41, Des Vaux Road Central. Apply to—C. S. L., Care of St. Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 18th March, 1894. [854]

TO LET.

"WESTBOURNE VILLA," NORTH BONHAM ROAD, "THE EYE" PEAK FURNISHED. No. 1, CAMERON VILLAS, MOUNT KELLETT. Nos. 3, 11, 15 & 18, BELLIOS TERRACE "BISNEE VILLA," FOKEVUM ROAD, Land on sea front Kowloon Marine Lot No. 5, and admirably suited for the storage of coal. For terms and particulars, apply to—LINSTEAD & DAVIS. Hongkong, 2nd April, 1903. [104]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. Apply to—G. GIRAUT. Hongkong, 3rd January, 1902. [72]

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR of No. 14, BEACON'S FIELD ARCADE, Queen's Road Central. From 1st April Suitable for an Office. For further particulars, apply to—H. YERAS STUDIO. Hongkong, 10th March, 1903. [78]

GODDOWNS TO LET.

PRAYA EAST. Spacious Two-storied and Single-storied Goddows. Suitable for Yarn or Coal. Also Land for Coal storage. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO. LTD. Hongkong, 31st March, 1903. [1002]

TO LET.

"HARTLEY" STONY BROOKE, and "INGLEWOOD," BISHAMPTON ROAD. Apply to—LAU CHU PAK, Care of A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 7th March, 1903. [150]

TO LET.

"THE RETREAT," MOUNT KELLETT. FLATS in MORETON TERRACE CAUSEWAY BAY, facing the Polo Ground. NO. 1, ELYON TERRACE. GODDOWNS at BOWLINGTON (PRAYA EAST). HOUSES in LEIGHTON HILL ROAD. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO. LTD. Hongkong, 1st January, 1903. [71]

TO LET.

TWO SPACIOUS GODDOWNS—No. 95 and 96, PRAYA EAST. Apply to—H. N. MODY, Victoria Buildings. Hongkong, 2nd December, 1902. [82]

TO LET.

NO. 2, MACDONNELL ROAD. No. 12, CASTLE ROAD. No. 73, CAINE ROAD (formerly No. 40). Nos. 7, 9 and 11, SEYMOUR ROAD. 1st FLOOR of No. 49, PEEL STREET. GODDOWN No. 324, PRAYA EAST. Apply to—COMPRADORE DEPARTMENT, Nippon Yuzen Kaisha. Hongkong, 4th March, 1903. [144]

TO LET.

FURNISHED completely, with possession from 1st May, semi-detached SIX-ROOMED HOUSE, No. 2, GOMES VILLAS, DES VEAUX ROAD, Kowloon. Cool and breezy. Facing Kowloon Bay. May be inspected by appointment. Address—C. R., Care of Daily Press Office. Hongkong, 25th March, 1903. [958]

TO LET.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE. Apply to—9, SELBORNE VILLAS, Kennedy Road. Hongkong, 14th February, 1903. [52]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

MRS. GILLANDERS, "GLENWOOD," 21, CAINE ROAD. Hongkong, 20th March, 1903. [915]

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

NOS. 12 and 14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. Entrance by Zeland Street. Hongkong, 3rd March, 1903. [700]

"TANG YUEN."

BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT. European Supervision. Excellent Cuisine and Accommodation. Apply—MANAGERESS, Macdonnell Road.

FAIRALL & CO., Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1903. [681]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with Board. Apply to Mrs. MATHER, 2, Poder's Hill. Hongkong, 1st January, 1892. [151]

TO LET

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

THE BUNGALOW on MOUNT KELLETT known as "THE SUMMER HOUSE." For particulars apply to—J. Y. V. VEENON. Hongkong, 24th March, 1903. [954]

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

"EXCELSIOR" No. 10, SAN LORENZO, Macao. From 1st April next. Apply to—Dr. G. P. JORDAN, 2, Connaught Buildings. Hongkong, 3rd March, 1903. [698]

TO LET.

NOS. 10, 12 and 14, LEIGHTON HILL ROAD. For particulars, please apply to—Ms. LI PAK, Care of Compradore, Nippon Yuzen Kaisha, 1st Floor No. 1, Prince's Building, Chater Rd. Hongkong, 5th December, 1902. [833]

TO LET.

NOS. 1 & 3, "MAGDALEN TERRACE," Corner houses, MAGAZINE GAP. Apply to—SPANISH PROCURATION. Hongkong, 1st January, 1903. [73]

TO LET.

SPACIOUS NEW HOUSES and FLATS, Connaught Road, Des Vaux Road and Pottinger Street. Close to Blake Pier. Specially suitable for Office, Stores, &c. Rents very moderate.

Apply to—S. A. SETH, Dairy Farm Co.; or KWONG SUN TAI, 34, Wing Lok Street. Hongkong, 27th November, 1902. [890]

TO LET UNFURNISHED.

NOS. 33, CAINE ROAD. Available from 1st March. "COOMBE" MAGAZINE GAP. Available from 1st April. Apply—Daily Press Office. Hongkong, 16th February, 1903. [542]

TO LET.

12, ARBUTHNOT ROAD. SIX-ROOMED HOUSE. Apply to—E. A. DE CARVALHO, O. F. DE CARVALHO. Hongkong, 19th March, 1903. [894]

NOTICES OF FIRMS

CHINA COMMERCIAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED. 司公有限公司

THE OFFICES of the above Company have been OPENED at No. 35, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 2ND FLOOR. Hongkong, 21st March, 1903. [924]

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODDOWN CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

DURING my temporary absence from the Colony, Mr. H. J. MAGOWAN will act as SECRETARY of the above Company. By Order of the Board of Directors, EDWARD OSBORNE, Secretary. Hongkong, 23rd March, 1903. [991]

THE "STAR" FERRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

DURING my temporary absence from the Colony, Mr. H. J. MAGOWAN will act as SECRETARY of the above Company. By Order of the Board of Directors, EDWARD OSBORNE, Secretary. Hongkong, 23rd March, 1903. [992]

NOTICE.

DURING my absence from the Colony until further notice, Ms. DONALD MACDONALD, Engineer Surveyor for Veritas will conduct the business of the Bureau Veritas in Hongkong from the 1st of April. G. C. ANDERSON, Surveyor for Veritas. Hongkong, 31st March, 1903. [1001]

NOTICE.

WE have authorised Mr. C. I. ELLIS to sign our Firm and Mr. ALBERT RAYMOND to sign same for Procuration from this date. S. J. DAVID & CO. Hongkong, 1st April, 1903. [1027]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Club will be held in the CITY HALL, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th APRIL, at 5 O'CLOCK P.M. By Order, J. GRANT, Secretary. Hongkong, 31st March, 1903. [1000]

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.

Dr. M. H. CHAU, 27, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. From the University of Pennsylvania U.S.A. Hongkong, 10th March, 1903. [796]

WINCHESTER CARABINES.

12 SHOT REPEATING, CALIBRE 44. Excellent arm for Travellers in the interior of China as well as Officers of Coast Steamers. ALSO CARTRIDGES IN STOCK.

LUTGENS, EINSTMANN & CO., 14, DES VEAUX ROAD.

Painkiller

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

PEARL FARMING—INTERSTINAL INFECTION FROM WADING—LUBRICATION V. BALL-BEARINGS—SALIA A REMEDY FOR OLD AGE—FLOWING OF BLOOD—A CATARACT-PRODUCING DRUG—TIM-SAYING—TYPHOID ANTI TOXIN—BALLOONING—GLACIER SOUNDING.

The artificial production of pearls in large quantities is a simple problem, in the view of Dr. H. Lyster Jameson. One cause of pearl formation proves to be a worm which has its origin in the cockle or tapestry shell, from which the larvae pass to the mussel, and may be eaten with the latter by the eider or scoter, reaching maturity in the intestines of these birds. If the larvae remain in the mussel long enough, pearls are formed. With full knowledge of the life-histories of these parasites, it is believed that pearl-oysters or pearl-mussels may be infected to any desired extent by placing them in infected company, and the infected molluscs can then be left to themselves in suitable beds until the pearls are sufficiently developed.

Balloons were used millions of years before man invented them, says Dr. Dallinger. Late studies have shown that the long glistening threads of gossamer seen in fields on early autumn days are due to spiderlings whose first silk is woven into balloon baskets in which they float away. They cut or extend the thread's trailing from these balloons as the pressure of the atmosphere may dictate.

Two parasitic worms, bilharzia and ankylostomum, work terrible havoc among natives of Egypt. How these parasites reach the intestines has been a matter of much speculation, but Prof. Loos, accidentally infecting himself with ankylostomiasis by allowing a drop of water to rest on his hand, has been able to prove that the larva of one species at least enters the body through the skin. As the same is doubtless true of bilharzia, simple wading in the infected Nile explains the prevalence of two dread diseases.

A test of the friction of ball bearings of different sizes at different speeds has shown that at high speeds such bearings fail completely. For ordinary pressures and speeds their value seems to have been over-estimated, as they give but little less loss by friction than well polished and thoroughly oiled bearings of ordinary kind.

Of the world's rainfall, three-fourths, it is estimated, is supplied by vapor from the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

Arteriosclerosis, a hardening of the arteries through the deposit of phosphates of lime, is a common, if not universal, ill, of persons who have passed middle life. In extreme cases the smaller blood vessels become closed, resulting in local ulceration and death, and in other cases the sluggish flow of blood causes anemia and attendant evils, while the extra work put upon the heart leads to enlargement of that organ. Dr. Trunecsek, a European physician, has led to conclude that the lime deposit is due to diminishing salt in the arteries. The phosphate of lime is insoluble in distilled water but is readily dissolved in a solution of chloride of sodium, and Dr. Trunecsek proposes to treat the stiffness and other troubles of old age by injections of an inorganic serum consisting of the common salt and other mineral constituents of blood serum dissolved in distilled water in ten times their normal proportion. Trials of this serum is reported by P. Goggin, a French writer, to have shown favorable action on all symptoms, though without softening hardened arteries.

The collapse of a bog from over-growth is a rather surprising and very dramatic phenomenon. The thirty or forty feet of depth of a large peat-bog, states R. Lloyd Praeger, is made up of a fairly firm surface deposit of intertwined plants and a quite dense bottom layer of decomposed matter, with a layer of thin mud between the two. A heavy rainfall or obstructed drainage may dilute the mud and swell the bog to the bursting point. Near Killarney, on Dec. 28, 1896, a large bog, 750 feet above sea-level, became ruptured along a turf cutting, and poured down the valley to Lake Killarney, 18 miles away, killing eight persons and destroying much arable land. The flow continued intermittently for five days.

Increasing attention is being given to drugs that injure the sight. A recent German case is reported in which large doses of naphthalin and castor oil for enteritis were followed by pain in the abdomen and rapid failure of vision. The patient became barely able to count one's fingers five feet away. Small white spots were seen on the crystalline lens, and remained after the restoration of general health.

A new process for recovering the great quantities of tin lost in the timed-iron waste, has been patented in Sweden. The material is placed in a vessel of iron or other stronger electro-positive metal than tin, and this receptacle is filled with caustic alkali, a depolarizer—such as copper oxide—being also provided. An electric current is set up, the tin at the same separating as alkali stannate. When the alkali has become saturated with stannate, a current of carbonic acid is injected into the solution, causing the tin to separate

from the alkali. This is treated with acid, and metallic tin is finally obtained from the resulting solution by electrolysis.

Little or no toxin being produced in artificial cultures of the typhoid bacillus, all attempts hitherto to obtain a typhoid antitoxin have been failures. By growing the typhoid bacillus in a special culture medium from spleen and bone marrow, Chantemesse now claims to have obtained a toxin with which he has been able to immunise horses and to prepare a typhoid antitoxin. With the latter 179 cases were treated, the mortality being but 3.7 per cent, while in 1192 cases treated in the usual way at the same time the mortality was 19.3 per cent.

Balloons were used millions of years before man invented them, says Dr. Dallinger. Late studies have shown that the long glistening threads of gossamer seen in fields on early autumn days are due to spiderlings whose first silk is woven into balloon baskets in which they float away. They cut or extend the thread's trailing from these balloons as the pressure of the atmosphere may dictate.

A hole through a glacier has been bored at last by Profs. Blümke and Hess, Bavarian students of these ice rivers. With a hand-boring machine and a special arrangement for washing out ice fragments, the Hinterstal glacier in the Oetztal Alps was found to have a thickness of 502 feet.

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"I, John Boddy Mintoff, of Nunnington, in the county of Yorkshire, do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:—That in spite of skilled medical aid I was for many years a martyr to indigestion and a strangely disordered stomach, and that had it not been for Mother Seig's Curative Syrup I doubt whether I should be alive to-day. For thirty-four years Mother Seig's Curative Syrup has been the most popular medicine. Not a year passes without a large extension of its sales, nor a day without voluntary testimony as to its power for good. It is a treasure, but by no means an unclaimed one. On the contrary, it is claimed as the family medicine in six hundred thousand (600,000) British homes. There is no matter for wonder in these figures, great as they are when the benefit which it confers is more often than not fully as great as that described in the following legally sworn declaration:—

"I, John Boddy Mintoff, of Nunnington, in the county of Yorkshire, do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:—That in spite of skilled medical aid I was for many years a martyr to indigestion and a strangely disordered stomach, and that had it not been for Mother Seig's Curative Syrup I doubt whether I should be alive to-day. For thirty-four years Mother Seig's Curative Syrup has been the most popular medicine. Not a year passes without a large extension of its sales, nor a day without voluntary testimony as to its power for good. It is a treasure, but by no means an unclaimed one. On the contrary, it is claimed as the family medicine in six hundred thousand (600,000) British homes. There is no matter for wonder in these figures, great as they are when the benefit which it confers is more often than not fully as great as that described in the following legally sworn declaration:—

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 1. PROTUES, Norwegian str., 1,023, Moller, Manila 28th Mar., Belfast—EAST ASIATIC TRADING CO.
April 1. SEBIA, German str., 2,377, Domat, Hamburg via Port 12th Feb., General—HAMBURG-AMERIKAN LINIE.
April 2. AMIGO, German str., from Canton.
April 2. FAUSANO, British str., from Canton.
April 2. KAMAKURA MARU, Japanese str., 3,796, H. Tetsuro, Shanghai 26th March, General—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
April 2. KYOTO MARU, Japanese str., 2,644, Fukui, Moji 27th March, General—MITSUI BUSAN KAISHA.
April 2. LOONSANG, British str., 1,602, Weigall, Manila 30th March, General—JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.
April 2. PRONTO, Norwegian str., 837, Seberg, Newchow 25th March, General—SANDOZ, WIRLE & CO.
April 2. TAILO, German str., 769, P. Michelson, Sifang 28th March, Rice—MEYER & CO.
April 2. TIE, Norwegian str., from Canton.
April 2. WINELAND, Danish str., 966, Dagnø, Sifang 29th March, Rice—EAST ASIATIC TRADING CO.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
2nd April.
ATHOLL, British str., for Moji.
DAIYA MARU, Japanese str., for Moji.
HANGHANG, British str., for Canton.
KANGHANG, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
KUONGKANG, British str., for Shanghai.
NIPPON, Austrian str., for Singapore.
THALES, British str., for Swatow.
TONNIN, French str., for Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

2nd April.
ATHOLL, British str., for San Francisco.
BLINHEIM, British cruiser, for Japan.
DAIYA MARU, Japanese str., for Moji.
HANGHANG, British str., for Canton.
KWANGTAK, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
KWONGKANG, British str., for Shanghai.
NIPPON, Austrian str., for Trieste.
THALES, British str., for Swatow.
TONNIN, French str., for Shanghai.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

2nd April.
ABERDEEN DOCKS—Proteus, Lena.
KOWLOON DOCKS—Kunshan, Compania de Filipinas, Sherman, Isla de Cava, Zifiro, U.S.S. Helena, Haimun, Montane, H.I.G.M.S. Jaguar, Hermes, COMBOMETAL DOCK—Kumsang.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.

THE Company's Steamer

"LOONGSANG."

Captain G. S. Weigall, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 4th April, at 4 P.M.

This Steamer has superior accommodation for First-class Passengers and is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1903. 1004

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI. THE Company's Steamer

"HAILOONG."

Captain Gibson, will be despatched for the above ports TO-MORROW, the 4th inst., at 5 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAK & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1903. 1041

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA. THE Company's Steamer

"KUMSANG."

Captain Bullo, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 7th inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1903. 1025

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS-PORTS FRANCAIS.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamer

"YARRA."

Captain Negre, will be despatched for the above ports on or about TUESDAY, the 7th April.

For Freight or Passage, apply to G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1903. 1022

FOR SINGAPORE, RANGOON AND MOULMAIN.

THE N.D.L. Steamship

"FREIBURG."

Captain Prosch, will be despatched for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst., at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight, apply to HAMBURG-AMERIKAN LINIE, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1903. 1042

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.

THE Steamship

"EASTERN."

Captain Ells, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 9th inst., at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

Return Tickets interchangeable with China and Manila S.S. Co., Ltd.

N.B.—To ensure the additional comfort of Passengers the Steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1903. 1035

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS-PORTS FRANCAIS.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, PONDICHERY, CALCUTTA,
DJIBOUTI, EGYPT, MARSEILLE,
MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK
SEA PORTS,
LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX,
ALSO
PORTS OF BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE.

ON TUESDAY, the 7th April, 1903, at
11 A.M., the Company's Steamship
"SYDNEY," Captain Blanc, with Mail,
Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave this
Port for MARSEILLE, via Ports of Call,
WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for Lon-
don as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in
transit through Marseilles for the principal
places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon
only on Monday, the 6th April. Specie and
Parcels received until 4 P.M., on the same day.

Parcels are not to be sent on board; they
must be left at the Agency's Office. Contents
and Value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Com-
pany's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 24th March, 1903. [2]

THE RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR DALNIY, PORT ARTHUR AND VLADIVOSTOCK.

THE Russian Steamer

"KITAI"

Captain Backenoff, will be ready to load here
on TUESDAY, the 7th April, for the above
ports, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1903. [575]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
Calling at PORT DARWIN, and QUEENSLAND
PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADE-
LAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.,

THE Steamer

"EASTERN,"

Captain Ellis, will be despatched as above on
THURSDAY, the 9th April, at NOON.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted
for Passengers, and has a refrigerating chamber,
which ensures the supply of fresh provi-
sions, ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with
the electric light.

A stewardess and a duly qualified surgeon
are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of
passengers the Steamer of the Company have
electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1903. [879]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, Ceylon, Aus-
tralia, India, Aden, Egypt,
MEDITERRANEAN PORTS,
PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

STEAMERS FOR BATAVIA, PER-
SIA, CHINA, JAPAN, KOREA,
AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamer

"CHUSAN,"

Captain C. L. Daniel, carrying His Majesty's
Mails, will be despatched from this for Bombay,
on SATURDAY, the 11th April, at NOON,
taking passengers and cargo for the above
ports.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France, and
Tea for London (under arrangement) will be
transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceed-
ing direct to Marseilles and London; other
cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via
Bombay with transhipment.

Parcels will be received at this Office until
4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and
value of all packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note
the terms and conditions of the Company's
Bills of Lading.

For further particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1903. [1041]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND
CALCUTTA.

THE Company's Steamer

"KUMSANG."

Captain Bullo, will be despatched as above on
TUESDAY, the 7th inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1903. [1025]

THE N.D.L. Steamship

"FREIBURG."

Captain Prosch, will be despatched for the above
ports on WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst., at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight, apply to HAMBURG-AMERIKAN LINIE,

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1903. [1042]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.

THE Steamship

"EASTERN."

Captain Ells, will be despatched as above on
THURSDAY, the 9th inst., at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted
for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber,
which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions,
Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the
Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon
are carried.

Return Tickets interchangeable with China
and Manila S.S. Co., Ltd.

N.B.—To ensure the additional comfort of
Passengers the Steamers of the Company have
electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1903. [1035]

THE N.D.L. Steamship

"FREIBURG."

Captain Prosch, will be despatched for the above
ports on WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst., at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight, apply to HAMBURG-AMERIKAN LINIE,

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1903. [1042]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-
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The Steamer is installed throughout with the
Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon
are carried.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON.

MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL AND FOR CONTINENT.

OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"JASON"	On 5th April.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"AGAMEMNON"	On 6th April.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"KEEMUN"	On 16th April.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PATROCLUS"	On 24th April.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"CALCASU"	On 30th April.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"HYSON"	On 5th May.

HOMEWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
LONDON and ANTWERP	"GLAUCUS"	On 14th April.
"LIVERPOOL VIA MARSEILLE"	"LANGEVY"	On 18th April.
LONDON	"DEUCALION"	On 28th April.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"JASON"	On 12th May.
LIVERPOOL VIA GENOA	"AGAMEMNON"	On 17th May.
MARSEILLES and ANTWERP	"TANTALUS"	On 21st May.
LONDON	"PATROCLUS"	On 28th May.
LONDON	"HYSON"	On 5th June.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST POINTS, via	"KERMUN"	On 18th April.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA		Left Singapore on the 28th inst., p.m., and is due here on the 3rd April.
The S.S. "CHINGWO"		left Singapore on the 1st inst., a.m., and is expected here on the 8th inst.
The S.S. "JASON"		left Singapore at noon, on the 1st inst., and is expected here on the 6th inst.
For Freight, apply to	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.	

Hongkong, 3rd April, 1903.

[10-12]

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

TO	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"CHINGTU"	On 3rd April.
MANILA	"CHINGTU"	On 4th April.
PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY		
ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"CHINGTU"	On 4th April.
SHANGHAI	"WOOSUNG"	On 8th April.
SHANGHAI	"WHAMFOA"	On 8th April.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"TSINAN"	On 28th April.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table, A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yantze and Northern China Ports.

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Hongkong, 3rd April, 1903.

[11]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE. NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. OSTASIATISCHER FRAUDAMPFER DIENST.

Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS in the LEVANT, BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS, NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS	DESTINATIONS	SAILING DATES	Freight & Passengers
IKONISBERG	HAVRE and HAMBURG	On 12th April.	Freight & Passengers
Capt. Meyer	(Calling at Singapore and Colombo)		
SAMBIA	HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG	On 21st April.	Freight
Capt. Schmidt	(Calling at Singapore and Penang)		
SERIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG	On 5th May.	Freight
Capt. Doma	(Calling at Singapore and Colombo)		
SAXONIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG	On 16th May.	Freight
Capt. Brümer	(Calling at Singapore and Penang)		
SEGOVIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG	On 2nd June.	Freight
Capt. Brok	(Calling at Singapore and Colombo)		

For Further Particulars, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE. HONGKONG OFFICE, QUEEN'S BUILDING, NO. 1.

[15]

TOYOKISEN KAISHA
MANILA LINE.

Largest and Fastest Liners on the route. Excellent Accommodation. Cuisine Unexcelled.

Unrivalled Speed. Fitted throughout with Electric Light. Doctor and Stewards carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Company's Office, 3, Queen's Building, Ice House Street.

K. NAKASHIMA, Manager.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1903.

[17]

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG via INLAND SEA, PORTLAND, OREGON OF JAPAN, MOJI, KORE and YOKOHAMA FOR OPERATING IN OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO. CONNECTED WITH THE

STEAMERS	TONS	CAPTAIN	TO SAIL ON
"INDRAVILLE"	4,800	W. E. Craven	April 20, 1903
"INDRAFURA"	4,800	A. E. Hollingsworth	May 14, 1903
"INDRESAMIA"	3,172	R. P. Craven	June 14, 1903

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Points and all Eastern, Canadian and United States Points. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate with or apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, GENERAL AGENT.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1903.

[18]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES:

FROM HAMBURG, BREMEN, ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE HAL Steamship

"SAXONIA," Captain Bremher, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon To-day, the 30th inst.

Any Cargo impeding his discharge will be landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th April will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 6th April, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 30th March, 1903.

[182-5]

A CURE FOR ASTHMA!! GRIMAULT'S INDIAN CIGARETTES

Asthmatic people who suffer from Opisthitis, breathing, suffocation, Hoarseness, Laryngitis, Colds, with Wheezing, Bronchitis, Catarrhal affections, and difficulty in Breathing, are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & CO., Paris, sold by all chemists.

GRIMAULT'S

Matico Capsules
AND INJECTION

Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most agreeable in the treatment of Asthma and Chronic Discharge. The Capsules, unlike Cigars, have not the inconvenience of producing Nausea.

MATICO INJECTION is used in recent

AND

MATICOCAPSULES is the most chronic cases

GRIMAULT & CO., Paris, sold by all chemists.

[182-5]

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

ON 5TH APRIL, 1903
(PALM SUNDAY).

THE S.S. "WINGCHAI" will leave her usual Wharf (opposite the Central Market) for Macao at 9 A.M. sharp.

She will return from Macao at 9 P.M. sharp.

Meals and Refreshments can be obtained on board ship.

Tickets \$2 (return), obtainable on Board.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1903.

[183-4]

NOW ON SALE.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

A FUEL REPORT

OF THE

MEETING OF THE MEMBERS

OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

regarding the above question has been published as a SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT to the "HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS."

Copies 10 Cents per Copy Cash, or \$1 a dozen.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1903.

[183-5]

NOW ON SALE.

THE DIRECTORY OF

PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES

IN CHINA, JAPAN AND COREA

FOR 1903.

WITH ALPHABETICAL LIST.

88 PAGES, BOUND IN CLOTH AND

LETTERED, \$1.
PAPER COVER, 80 Cents.

On Sale at

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION PRESS,

Shanghai;

Mr. EDWARD EVANS, Missionary Home,

Shanghai;

Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Ltd., Hongkong.

Shanghai and Yokohama;

Messrs. W. BEZIER & Co., Hongkong and

Shanghai;

YUNG CHONG BOOK STORE, Swatow;

Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Amoy;

Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Foochow;

Messrs. H. BLOW & Co., Tientsin;

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

The Nippon Maru, with the American Mail, and may be expected here-to-day.
The Siberia, with the American Mail of the 11th ult., left Yokohama on Monday, the 30th ult., a.m., and may be expected here on or about Tuesday, the 1st April.
The Yarra, with the French Mail of the 6th ult., left Singapore on Tuesday, the 31st ult., at 7 a.m., and may be expected here on or about Tuesday, the 7th April. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 31st January.

MAILS WILL CLOSE.

FOR	PER	DATE
Canton		
Swatow and Bangkok		
Hongkong		
Quang Chow, Holow, Pakhoi, and Haiphong		
Singapore		
Bangkok		
Swatow, Chefoo and Tientsin		
Macao		
Singapore		
Singapore, Penang and Colombo		
Taiping and Chefoo		
Namtoo		
Canton		
Manila		
Manila		
Yokohama and Kobe		
Manila		
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui		
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui		

TO-DAY.

Sale, Stock-in-Trade, Sales Rooms, Mr. V. I. Remedios, 2:30 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sale, Japanese Curios, Sales Rooms, Messrs. Hughes & Hough, 2:30 p.m.

Sale, Household Furniture, Sales Rooms, Mr. G. P. Lamert, 2:30 p.m.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

2nd April.

1. LONDON.— Telegraphic Transfer 1/7.

Bank Bills, on demand 1/7.

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 1/7.

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 1/7.

Credits, at 4 months' sight 1/7.

Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight 1/7.

2. PARIS.—

Bank Bills, on demand 20/2.

Credits, at 4 months' sight 20/2.

3. GERMANY.—

On demand 165.

4. NEW YORK.—

Bank Bills, on demand 391.

Credits, 60 days' sight 40.

5. BOMBAY.—

Telegraphic Transfer 120.

Bank, on demand 120.

6. CALCUTTA.—

Telegraphic Transfer 120.

Bank, on demand 120.

7. SHANGHAI.—

Bank, at sight 731.

Divid., 30 days' sight 74.

8. YOKOHAMA.—

On demand 781.

9. MANILA.—

On demand 1 p.c. pm.

10. SINGAPORE.—

On demand Nominal.

11. BATAVIA.—

On demand 971.

12. HAI PHONG.—

On demand 2 p.c. pm.

13. SAIGON.—

On demand 2 p.c. pm.

14. BANGKOK.—

On demand 1 p.c. pm.

15. OUPUM.—

1st April.

Quotations are:— Allow, no not to 1 catty.

Malwa New to per catty.

Malwa Old \$1080 to \$1190

Malwa Older \$1110 to \$1130

Malwa V. Old \$1140 to \$1160

Persian fine quality \$780 to

Persian extra fine to

Patna New \$1070 to per chest.

Patna Old to to

Bearies New \$1060 to

Bearies Old to

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAILS.

The T.K.K. steamer *Nippon Maru* left Manila for this port on the 1st inst., at 2 p.m., and is due here about noon, to-day.

The P.M. steamer *Siberia* left Yokohama for this port, via Inland Sea, &c., on the 30th ult., a.m.

The T.K.K. steamer *America Maru* left San Francisco for this port, via Honolulu, &c., on the 27th ult.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The M.M. steamer *Yarra* left Singapore on the 2nd inst., at 7 a.m., for this port via Saigon.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The C.P.R. steamer *Empress of India* left Vancouver for Hongkong, via usual ports of call, on the 24th ult., a.m.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The steamer *Catherine Apcar*, from Calcutta, left Singapore for this port on the 31st ult., p.m.

The Indo-China steamer *Namhang*, left Calcutta for this port, via the Straits, on the 25th ult., and may be expected here on the 11th inst.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The "Shin" Line steamer *Flintshire* left Singapore for this port at 11 a.m. on the 27th ult., and is expected here to-day.

The N.G. steamer *Cupri* left Singapore for this port on the 28th ult., and may be expected here to-day.

The P. & O. steamer *Shanghai* left Singapore for this port on the 31st ult., at 10 a.m.

The "Mogul" Line steamer *Sikh* left Singapore for this port on the 31st ult., a.m., and may be expected here about the 5th inst.

The E.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer *Itria*, from Rangoon and the Straits, left Singapore for this port on the 31st ult., at 3 p.m.

The "Glen" Line steamer *Glenarry* left Singapore on the 1st inst., and is due here on the 11th inst.

The P. & O. steamer *Tacoma* arrived at Kobe on the 26th ult.

The P. & O. steamer *Indarveli*, from Portland (Or.), arrived at Yokohama yesterday morning, and may be expected here on the 12th inst.

The "Burke" Line steamer *Sagami* left Singapore on the 19th ult., a.m., for this port via Manila.

The Boston Tew Boat Co.'s steamer *Pterides* left Victoria for Yokohama and the usual ports on the 26th ult.

STEAMERS PASSED THE CANAL.

Mar. 23rd.—*Bayern*, *Malacca*, *Benimoor*, *Deniblature*, *Wurzburg*, 27th.—*Glenartney*, *Freudsen*, *Beury*, *Silezia*, *Tibor*, *Shin*, *Sado Maru*, *Goodwin*, 31st.—*Alcibiades*, *Gibraltar*.

ARRIVALS AT HOME.

Feb. 6th.—*Arborea Knight*, *Alcibiades*, *Kong Albert*, *Ulysses*, *Adolph Obrig*, 10th.—*Lace*,

left Manila on Wednesday, the 1st inst., at 2 p.m., and may be expected here-to-day.

The Siberia, with the American Mail, and may be expected here on or about Tuesday, the 7th April.

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Taichow		
Kuching		
Hongkong		
Cantow		
Montkul		
Fusang		
Hengchuan		
China		
Kamakura Maru		
Amigo		
Tailes		
Pakow		
Zafro		
Rosetta Maru		
Berbia		
Loongding		
Hailoung		
Daiji Maru		

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